

Hadley's

People and Houses

Folder I

CONTENTS

FOLDER I

Hadleigh, England

Hadleigh's Official Guide

Hadley's People

Doheny H. Sessions

Some Old Houses of Hadley

Eleanor S. Upton

Houses Outside the Stockade

Dr. James L. Huntington

The Ben Smith Tavern

Fanny G. Allen

Hadleigh, England

No one can say why, exactly, the founders of Hadley, in Massachusetts called this town after Hadleigh in England.

There is a similarity in the setting of the towns. Hadleigh is situated on a river amidst unspoilt rural scenery of great natural charm, sixty-six miles north-east of London. From early days, Hadleigh has been a place of importance. In Saxon times it was the capital city of the East Angles.

When Flemish weavers were seeking sanctuary from religious persecution on the Continent, they made Hadleigh a notable center of the woolen cloth industry. Perhaps it was ~~their~~ ~~descendants~~ ~~of one of these~~ who sought religious freedom here and called it Hadley.

John Winthrop who became the first governor of Massachusetts spent most of his life, until he led the Puritan emigration to this country, very near Hadleigh. There is a story that he courted his third wife in Hadleigh--which suggests a most excellent reason to name this Massachusetts town Hadley, and honor the governor as well as his lady.

The record of the General Court, May 22, 1661 reads:

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As early as the fourteenth century, a grammar school was established, which was recorded as a notable center of learning in Elizabethan times. Two of the translators of the Bible in 1611 first studied their Greek and Hebrew at the Guild school in Hadleigh. Later in the century the University of Cambridge evacuated to Hadleigh on account of the plague.

Two of Hadley's citizens visited Hadleigh in 1958 and enthusiastically praise the modern, busy, busy country town. Although other industries have now replaced its ancient wool trade it has all modern amenities, such as good restaurants, and "petrol filling stations." There are excellent shops in numerous picturesque old buildings which impart an atmosphere of mellowed charm and portray Hadleigh's long history.

The Chairman of the Hadleigh Urban District Council, Mrs. Margaret H. Plume says that the Council wishes to encourage some industrial development and an increase in the population during the next few years, but on the other hand they intend to preserve the essential characteristics of the town.

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What it is, is Hadley-

Hadley Tercentenary
1659-1959

When word of the newcomers on the coastal settlement at Plymouth reached the fresh water, Nipmuck, Indians, living inland between Worcester and the Berkshire hills, they were quick to see that some of these people and their marvelous weapons would help them from the raids of the greatly feared man-eaters, the Mohawk. The numbers of arrowheads found in the Valley meadows which are of the type of flint derived from west of the Hudson river, are mute testimony of such Mohawk raids.

The Norwattuck bands of Nipmuck, who lived near the Connecticut River and raised crops in the fertile meadows had been almost wiped out by the yellow sickness, or plague, brought to America by early ships from Europe at the end of the XVI century. The few men who survived needed help to protect their women and children from the fate of slavery or worse. When hungry Mohawk hunters attacked them, the headmen knew their territory which they had inherited from their parents and grandparents before them and generations before them. They had customs and traditions, worship and recreations. They used a primitive form of writing called pictographs. Their women had learned to make clay pots and dishes. Be-

What it is, is Hadley-

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1652-1952

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fore the demoralization of their culture by contact with Europeans, the Indians of the Valley had developed to a higher level than the normadic tribes. They were not stupid. They hoped they could induce the newcomers to settle among them.

Twice, delegates of these Nipmuck Indians visited the Massachusetts Bay Colony to seek settlers. They extolled the corn produced and the marvellous fishing. Indeed fifty canoes with corn had been taken down the river to help the first settlers at the lower plantation at Windsor. Within three years after the landing of the Pilgrims, 1,700 immigrants had come to the shores of New England. The pressure of numbers of families in the first wave of emigrating Europeans and the seemingly limitless stretches of meadow and woodland brought about arrangements for up-river settlements in the Connecticut Valley.

The Europeans quite naturally considered themselves superior to the aboriginals. The material advantages, few as they were, which the first settlers brought with them even caused some of the natives to wonder whether the white man's God was not stronger than his Gods. Very few white men respected the Indians. Occasions when Indians

had been tricked and murdered had caused a warning to be circulated among the tribes that white men spoke with crooked tongues.

The rivalry of European kingdoms complicated the struggle in this country. Dutch traders gave guns to the tribes to help them bring in more beaver skins. The French and English both used arguments based on the advantages of their religions, bolstered with gifts of knives, hatchets and other things to outdo each other. Traffic with the natives in rum was forbidden but frequent even in Hadley. The wars on the Continent and on the Seas were extended by Europeans for control of the new lands as well.

As Philip tried to unite all the tribes of New England to rid the country of these foreigners who were excluding his people from their native lands, the newcomers were just as determined to stay. It was a death struggle. Gradually in one place after another the Indians were eliminated. After the massacre by Captain Turner at the falls now named for him, the two camps of Indians in the vicinity of Hadley quietly withdrew to join kinfolk north of Albany. (1676)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

PHYSICS 311

LECTURE 1

THEORY OF QUANTUM MECHANICS

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Seventeen years before this, a number of Englishmen who dissented in points of church doctrine took the opportunity to withdraw from Weathersfield to found a new church and town. On April 18, 1659, there were 59 names signed to the Agreement to transplant from Connecticut to the Massachusetts plantation purchased from the Indians on the east side of the Connecticut River and on the west, beside Northampton, "there to inhabit and dwell by September 1660."

The record of the General Court, May 22, 1661, reads:--"On the motion of the inhabitants of the new plantation nere Northampton, relating to sundry particculars, it is ordered by this Court, that the sd toune shall be called Hadley,"... John Winthrop who became the first governor of Massachusetts spent most of his life, until he led the Puritan emigration to this country, very near Hadleigh, England. There is a story that he courted his third wife in Hadleigh--which suggests a most excellent reason to name this new Massachusetts town Hadley, and honor the governor as well as his lady.

Within the bounds of this plantation, there were approximately eighty square miles. Not much more than one hundred years later in the original

plantation of Hadley, settlements had become the towns of Hatfield, South Hadley, Sunderland, Amherst, and Granby. The original settlers planned for their homes, their lands and roads, their town government, as for their church and school so well, that centuries later Hadley continues to develop on the same framework. And its citizens continue to recognize their individual responsibilities as members of the community.

In the struggle between France and England to control the colonies so rich in raw material, the French used Indians to raid the English settlers. From the area of Hadley's plantation, 167 men fought for the British in the French and Indian Wars. This fighting eliminated Indians as a threat to New England. These were years of terror, hardship and disease. Even smallpox inoculations sometimes took lives instead of saving them. But following the War of Independence, there was a peaceful period of growth and industry.

Along the mill streams of Hadley, including North Hadley, there were "manufactories" in 1854: 5 saw mills; 2 grist mills; 3 blacksmith shops; 5 stores, 2 with post offices; 1 plaster and wire manufactory; 6 broom making shops; 1 wheelwright

and wagon shops. Schools and Academies were available to both sexes with College as a goal leading to professions. The system of Apprenticeship provided training for trade and business.

Immigrants from starving Ireland were used in menial and hard labor. Some worked as farm help in Hadley, gradually being accepted in the community although their Roman Catholicism was distrusted many years.

With the development of factories many French Canadians came into the Valley. They too were ridiculed and exploited but finally became citizens and landowners when opportunities occurred just as the Irish had done. The openings in the West after the Civil War as well as many deaths caused by the War, left many farms in Hadley available to these recent arrivals.

At the turn of the twentieth century the continuing expansion in the United States made opportunities for great numbers of people from Europe. In Hadley the majority of immigrants at this period were from Poland. They too had strange speech and customs and suffered hardships and exploitation. But there were opportunities to work and save money.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
out of the train was the cold air. It was
a sharp contrast to the warm, humid
climate of the South. I had heard that
the weather in the North was harsh, but
I didn't realize how different it would be.
The streets were wide and clean, and the
buildings were tall and imposing. I
had never seen anything like this before.
The people were dressed in long coats and
hats, and they walked with a different
stride. It was all so new and strange.
I had come to this country in search of
a better life, and I was determined to
make the most of it. I had heard that
the North was a land of opportunity,
and I was ready to take my chance.
I had left behind my old life and my
old friends, and I was starting over.
I was going to prove to myself and to
the world that I was capable of making
something out of myself. I was going to
show them that I was not just a poor
country boy, but a man with dreams and
ambitions. I was going to show them
that I was a man who could stand up
to anything and overcome any obstacle.
I was going to show them that I was a
man who was not afraid of the unknown.
I was going to show them that I was a
man who was not afraid of the future.
I was going to show them that I was a
man who was not afraid of the past.

Parents made sacrifices as well as their relations and children. The combined efforts made the promise of this new world come true. There were opportunities to get ahead.

Reading the names of tax payers in Hadley gives a synopsis of the success story of the immigrants who have settled here during the past 300 years. There is no descendent of a native American born in the Valley before 1659. There are a few who can trace back their ties with the original settlers. Other names which may suggest one or another of the later immigrations are now mostly American citizens by birth or choice.

The little town of Hadley is still primarily an agricultural community. The soil continues to yield crops of high quality and support fine growing families, but to meet demands financially parents often supplement their farming with other work. Industry is no longer based on water power. The railroad has lost much of its business to trucking concerns. The blacksmith shops have become filling stations and garages. The old time "Taverns" have become the highly specialized Motels. Scenes have changed greatly even in 50 years.

But in spite of the diversification of interests^{and changes} in the community, its citizens are proud of their heritage and hope to continue to uphold the best in the tradition of Hadley.

Some Old Houses of Hadley

by

Eleanor S. Upton

Unlike some towns in the Connecticut River Valley, Hadley has had a fairly peaceful continuous existence for the three hundred years we are celebrating in 1959. No slaughter like that at Brookfield, no carrying off of captives as from Deerfield, no invasion by great industries like Springfield's, Hadley today is chiefly a farming community with a few tablets and plaques as reminders of turbulent times that almost passed it by.

For a picture of these three centuries in one, look along West Street. There it is, one mile long, with a grassy common in the middle; actually two streets, each with one row of unpretentious wooden houses. Its width is so nearly that of the original twenty rods that the bus driver calls out "Which side?" if you say "Please stop at West Street." And the river still flows around both ends, though hidden by a dike at the north and repelled by a swampy meadow at the south which it overflows at flood times.

So it was laid out, at least partially, in 1659, by the advance party of English settlers from down the river - - from Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield. No doubt the "Broad Street" of Wethersfield suggested this shape of town, instead of the usual square "common" with home lots around it. In 1771 a Wethersfield man said to John Adams of that street: "There is not such another street in

America except in Hadley."

The town plot was laid out in four "quarters", two on each side of the street. These were divided by the "middle lane to the woods", which is today called Russell Street after the first pastor about whose name hovers the one romantic and historically significant story that Hadley cherishes as its own -- the "Angel of Hadley". The four quarters were ordered to be fenced by the householders by mid-April, 1661, the town to set up sturdier barriers at the north and south ends of the street and at the crossing of the middle lane, with gates, to keep out cattle and Indians.

In February, 1676, during the troubles of King Philip's War, it was ordered that palisades, evidently already begun, be maintained. They were true fortifications made of split sticks of timber, perhaps ten feet long, set close together two feet in the ground and eight above, probably fastened to a piece of wood like a fence rail at the top. The fortification ran behind the buildings around the town, with gates at the ends and at the sides where the highways crossed. Thus it cut off each home lot behind the house so that the householder going out to his land had to go to a gate and then cross over the lots of others to get to his own lot, in most cases.

How large were these home lots? It is interesting that without regard to his economic or social status each man got about eight acres, any deficiency being made up in meadow land. For instance, former Governor Webster and "Goodman" William Lewis were assigned the same amount. The same held fairly true for the settlers who took up places

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE EFFECT OF THE INGESTION OF LACTULOSE ON THE GASTRIC ACIDITY

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What houses are to be seen on West Street today that have the identifying characteristics of colonial structures? Not many, but enough examples to give us a glimpse of life in those times, before the Revolution and persisting into Federal times as well.

[The paragraph, about the 7th from the beginning, should be changed by taking out the words "Disregarding buildings outside the fence or the stockade" to read as above]

on the west side of the river, as Hatfield and Hadley were at first together. By 1663 there were forty-seven home lots on what is now West Street. Already allotments of land outside the fence were being made for cultivation and pasturage, and houses were soon built in these outlying portions.

Disregarding buildings outside of the fence or the stockade, what houses are to be seen in Hadley today that have the identifying characteristics of colonial structures? Not many, but enough examples to give us a glimpse of life in those times before the Revolution, and persisting into Federal times as well.

Those few pioneers of the fall and winter of 1659-60 could hardly have put up real houses. Again, Wethersfield may give a hint for it was there in 1634 that "two or three huts" were put up for the winter. Then, when the families came to Hadley, there may have been log buildings, even some with thatched roofs and wooden chimneys; but permanent frame houses seem to have soon arisen, constructed much like the somewhat later houses surviving today. The New England colonial settlers included craftsmen who had served apprenticeships in various building trades in England, and could apply their skills to materials and in forms prescribed by conditions in the new country. But an instance of the persistence so characteristic of the English is the use of oak for beams and even for walls, in spite of the abundance of softer woods, like pine, which would be easier to fashion.

What do we look for in an old house as evidence of its belonging

to the colonial period or the early nineteenth century? First, the frame of the house. The solidity and unshakeableness which have made these structures endure through frost, hurricanes, floods and the ravages of wood-be improvers, or of neglect, can be traced in the sills, corner-posts, "girts", "summer beams", and rafters which made up the essential elements of frame and roof.

It is a curious fact that in Hadley the sills, those four horizontal timbers on which the house is based, rested very near the ground. Foundation walls were low because until perhaps 1720 no stones were to be had except in Indian territory, and even later they must be hauled from a great distance. The Hadley "flats" are not like the usual stony ground of New England. Plainly visible in the corners of rooms in several Hadley houses are the vertical posts in the first and second stories, locked firmly into the sills by being "tenoned", that is, fitted into a slot in the timber below. At the level of the second floor, the continuous set of horizontal timbers, called "girts", were in the same way "framed" into the posts. Across the middle of the room, framed into the girts, is still often seen the heaviest timber of the whole house, the so-called "summer beam". Climbing to the attic we are impressed by the rafters of the roof, their "feet" secured by a notch cut in the timbers which correspond to the girts, but which for some reason are termed "plates" up there. Great oak pegs make assurance doubly sure, protruding plainly from the exposed woodwork.

Some Old Houses of Hadley (cont.)

Most of the roofs of the houses now surviving earlier days are of the common "pitch" type, but there is at least one "hip" roof, its four sides slanting up to a ridgepole on top. Sylvester Judd, historian of the Connecticut Valley, speaks of some "gambrel roofs" in his day, but says they dated no earlier than 1760 or 1765. There is, of course, the one which Charles Phelps (1744-1814) built on the Porter-Phelps-Huntington house in North Hadley, originally erected in 1752.

Yellow pine was used for beams and plates in many houses standing in his time (mid-nineteenth century) says Judd, and no doubt also for the "laths" which were actually split boards of widths that varied considerably. Hand-wrought nails are pulled out of clapboards today when an owner decides to insulate his old house, or from the wide floor-boards when they have to come up because the floods have rotted them.

How were these wooden parts of the structure fashioned? Step into the Farm Museum behind the Hadley Town Hall, where can be seen specimens of the kind of tools used in the process. First there is the felling axe, which chops the tree down and probably removes the bark and very roughly "squares" the log. Then there is the broad axe. Rafters in the Museum plainly show how between slits made with the felling axe, strokes of the broad axe squared a log to a straight level beam. The handle of this axe may slant to right or to left, probably not so much for a right-handed or left-handed workman as to keep right-hand fingers from scraping as

Some Old Houses of Hadley (cont.)

he worked along one side of the log, and along the other side, those of the left hand. Until 1664 or 1665, and again apparently for a time before 1684, there was no sawmill so that boards for floors and side walls were sawed by hand. A specimen of a framed pit-saw is interesting. One man stood in a pit, across which the timber rested, and the saw was worked up and down by him and a man on top till it had divided the timber lengthwise.

The reason why so few huge chimneys, which we associate with old houses, are seen above Hadley roofs is that they have often been taken down or have been rebuilt from the roof. Fireplaces have been boarded up in many cases, and brick ovens concealed; but enough are left to impress us by the size and clever construction of them. There may be a smoke-oven in the chimney in an upper story, which can still be used for curing hams. Brick-work arches in the cellar to support a chimney are found in several old houses.

Outside the houses are the clapboards, a protection against the New England weather which the settlers could not have learned of in the milder climate of the home country. Some very interesting doorways are extant, showing such architectural features as pilasters (square columns in the wall, projecting not more than a quarter of their thickness), pediments (a small gable over the door), fanlights, carvings and other decorations, often quite delicate, better seen than described.

Inside the house there may be panelling, corner cupboards, window shutters that folded or slid into the wall, a stair-rail and

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of liberty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these liberty. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of equality, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these equality.

The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these unity.

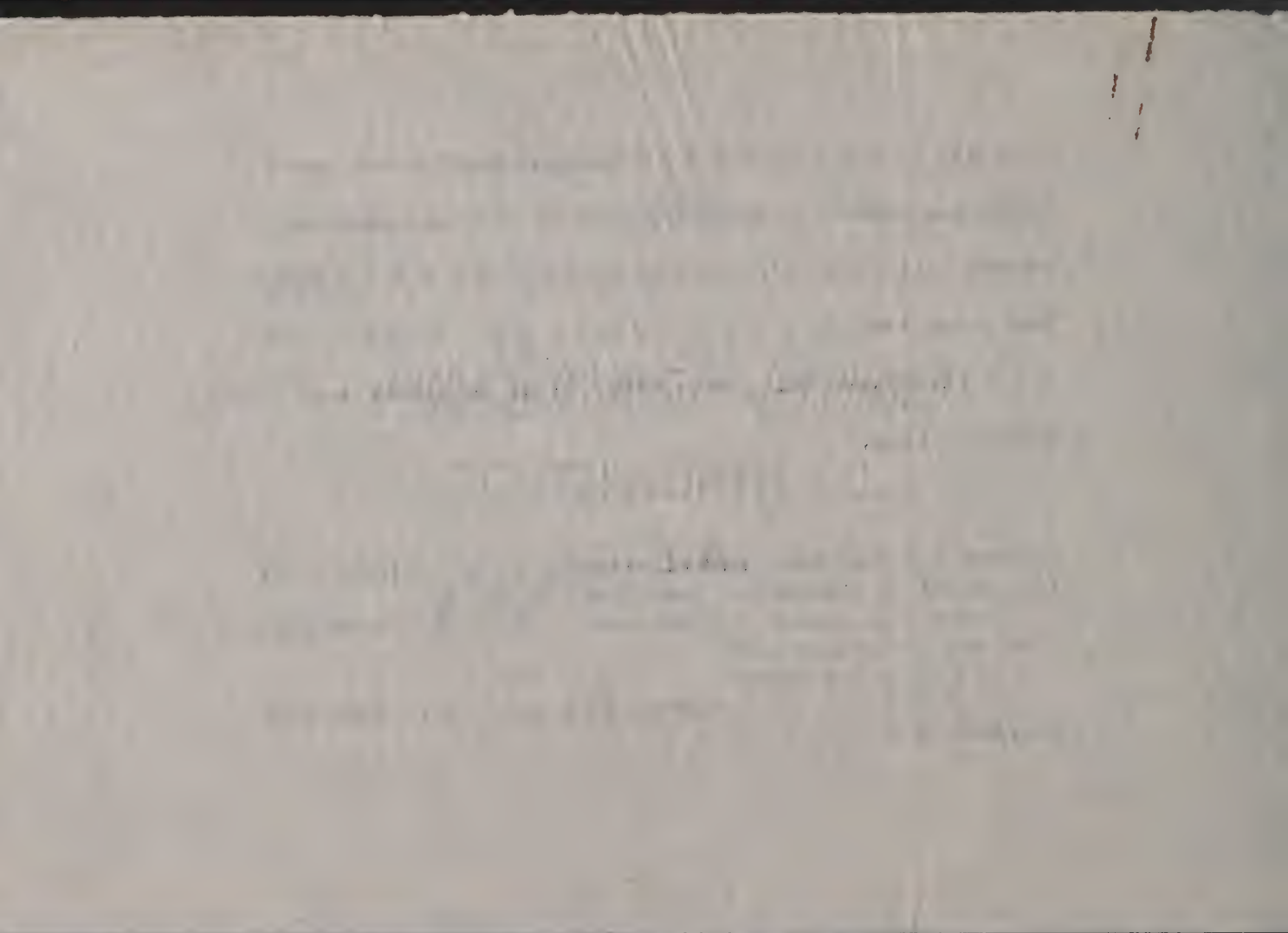
balusters turned by hand, and the well-known H. I. and butterfly hinges.

No house or home lot within the area of the old stockade is still in the hands of descendants of the original forty-seven householders. At least one attempt has been made to trace the succession of owners in the first two hundred and fifty years, and the location of existing buildings in relation to the boundaries of the lots, but in this case the very researchers contradict themselves. However, J. G. Holland says that in 1855 three lots, those of Samuel Porter, John White and Richard Montague, were still in the hands of the respective families. Two maps of 1860 show the effect of the Civil War by the appearance of new names (some of them Irish, and some of widows). The appearance of Irish names is explained by the fact that in some instances a widow preferred to sell her property rather than live alone. Some of the first generation of Irish, who had worked hard and saved their earnings, were able to buy such homes and farms. The present Porter house, now about one hundred forty-five years old, did not pass out of the hands of the Porters till a comparatively short time before the present family bought it in 1901. Dr. Franklin Bonney, indefatigable collector of information about his town, wrote in 1904 that there were then twenty-four houses standing which were one hundred years old or older, and eleven of these were of the eighteenth century.

Let us begin at the south end of the long street, West Street. Here stands a gray hipped-roof house, near the bank overhanging a

From the living room walls Mr.Hannigan has removed boards which had concealed panelling, and he also has replaced several original doors that he found on the place. Modern doors had been substituted for these when repairs to the first floor were being made after flood damage at some previous time.

[These two sentences should be added to the paragraph on the second of the houses described, beginning
"Across the common, on the east side of the street, are four smaller houses ..."
to follow the words
"For instance, in a sixteen-foot room there were only thirteen boards."]



Some Old Houses of Hadley (cont.)

meadow which was formerly a swamp, and before that a sweep of the Connecticut River itself. This house is on the approximate site of that of the first ferryman, Joseph Kellogg, who also kept an inn here. He was a weaver, formerly of Farmington, whose first Hadley homestead, opposite, was swept away by the marauding Connecticut. He and his sons and grandson-in-law, Stephen Goodman, carried on the ferry which was on the stage-route coming up the east side of the river from Springfield to Northampton. The house was known as the Goodman house. Four or five families were living in it about 1910. Predecessors of the present owner, Mr. Ignace Kowal, allowed it to deteriorate, but certain features outside and inside are still notable. A stairway, with curved handrail and wooden pegs, is unaltered; the attic shows the solid structure; and on the outside, the doorway and windows provide the chief interest. Each side of the door are plain pilasters, and over it is a fanlight of leaded glass. Above each window on the first floor, except at an addition, is a delicate carved festoon; also a cornice enriched by carvings in repetition of a larger one over the door. Somewhat similar carvings are all around under the eaves.

Dr. Bonney estimates the "Goodman house" to date from 1784. Whatever its original interior, the fourteen rooms into which it is now cut up make Mrs. Kowal wish she could keep house in a smaller one!

Across the common, on the east side of the street, are four smaller houses which show how such old dwellings may be comfortably lived in today. One has recently been purchased by Mr. Paul Hennigan,

after the death of the latest of its successive owners since its erection, which was about 1774 (according to Dr. Bonney). It is being restored in complete harmony with its antique character, even to the point of sending to the South for floor-boards as wide as those of pine that have to be removed because of flood damage. For instance, in a sixteen-foot room there were only thirteen boards.

Near the Bay Road a house, showing in its rooms the usual corner posts and wide floor boards, has several distinctive features. To the satisfaction of the researcher, it has the date "A.D. 1790" on its cornerstone. A marble gravestone forms a doorstep for the front door, on the long side of the house. This door is a very wide one, with six panels and two window lights.

The back chimney of the house has a fireplace and Dutch oven and is supported in the cellar by a low brickwork archway. Vertical panelling lines the entire heights of three walls of one upstairs room and two walls of another which has a fireplace. Similar panelling lines the walls of the former summer kitchen or pump room, where there is a small fireplace and, under board covers, a well. The outside door of this room has particularly long hinges.

The father of the present owner, Mr. John Zuchowski, purchased the property, which had been in the possession of the Warner family since 1770 and was originally the homestead of Thomas Dickinson, according to Kingsley and Bonney in their article in The Grafton Magazine of August, 1909. It must, then, have been a Warner who

Some Old Houses of Hadley (cont.)

built the house in 1790.

Mr. and Mrs. Zuchowski appreciate the antiquarian interest of their house and are eager to preserve its distinctive features.

North of this house are two houses, probably of the late eighteenth century, which have been altered to adapt them to modern living. One is now owned by Mr. Ralph H. Smith and his sister, Miss Lillian Smith. The dining-room fireplace, closed by previous owners, has been reopened and shows a fine brick oven. This fireplace once extended beyond the present partition, and the chimney is a huge one. Two other fireplaces are open, and a smoke-room in the attic was actually used during World War II. In the cellar under the two chimneys are pairs of brick arches, one pair back to back -- a rather remarkable feature. Under the stairs is a cupboard within a cupboard. About six feet above the floor beside the door opening on a modern porch, is a mark showing the level reached by the flood of 1936. In what was once a shed with a dirt floor there is a big beam that can be seen to run into the house itself. An outer shed shows the rafters and beams of the traditional structure of the period. Joseph E. Smith, father of the present owners, bought this house about 1884 or 1885; before that, members of the Porter family owned it, one of them, Leicester W. Porter, being named on a map of 1873. His father-in-law, Captain John Nash, ran the Hartford boat, doubtless a steamboat, until the railroad took away his patronage in 1849. His name is on an 1854 map, and he died in 1853, aged 81.

Some Old Houses of Hadley (cont.)

The next house north is believed to be older than the Smiths'. When John Hunt married the daughter of Timothy Hopkins in 1816, and presumably went there at that time to live, his father-in-law was already living in the house, and he was married in 1792. Before the time of the present owner, Mr. Edward C. Wanczyk, the house was raised up on a brick foundation to be further above floods, and the chimneys were replaced; so there are now no fireplaces. Corner posts still show in two of the rooms, but large beams were concealed when the house was altered. Shutters that slid into the wall still remain in one of the rooms. In front there is a doorway with fluted pilasters. Above them and over the door is a decoration of a classic Doric design.

A temporary return was here, as in the "ferry house", to the overcrowding which prevailed in the seventeenth century when several generations of a family lived in one house. Mrs. Wanczyk says that in her mother's time four families lived here, not in this case because the older people stayed on, as in earlier times, but because younger people coming from the old country moved in until they could set up for themselves.

Driving from Amherst to Northampton through Hadley one crosses West Street where a bend in the highway takes one close by a house, perhaps the most dignified on the west side of the street. The house is square, with two chimneys, and stands behind a hedge with a white gate. Over the porch is the date 1753. Once it had big barns and a long ell which was panelled horizontally on the side walls and ceiling

The first of these is the fact that the Church was not a single, unified body, but a collection of many different groups, each with its own traditions and customs. This was particularly true in the early centuries, when the Church was still in the process of forming itself. The second is the fact that the Church was not a static body, but a dynamic one, constantly evolving and adapting to the needs of the world. The third is the fact that the Church was not a purely religious body, but a social one, deeply involved in the life of the community. The fourth is the fact that the Church was not a purely Western body, but a global one, with members in every part of the world. The fifth is the fact that the Church was not a purely human body, but a divine one, with the presence of God in its midst. The sixth is the fact that the Church was not a purely earthly body, but a heavenly one, with its ultimate goal being the glory of God in heaven. The seventh is the fact that the Church was not a purely temporal body, but an eternal one, with its mission being to bring the Gospel to all people for all time. The eighth is the fact that the Church was not a purely individual body, but a corporate one, with its members being united together in a common bond of love and fellowship. The ninth is the fact that the Church was not a purely passive body, but an active one, with its members being called to live out their faith in the world. The tenth is the fact that the Church was not a purely negative body, but a positive one, with its mission being to bring the good news of the Gospel to all people.

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Some Old Houses of Hadley (cont.)

thus dignifying the "pump room" or "summer kitchen". Beyond this was a shop with two large rooms above it, extending over the wagon shed. All this the present owner, Mr. Edward Connelly, remembers, together with various happenings in his boyhood. For instance, he likes to show the tin wall sconce he "borrowed" from the ballroom of the Crain tavern opposite, before the room was damaged by fire. More recently he bought at auction a portrait of Susanna Edwards, daughter of Jonathan Edwards of Northampton, and wife of Honorable Eleazar Porter. The intense eyes looking out from the picture strikingly recall the eyes in the familiar portraits of her distinguished father. The eight rooms of this house, full of interesting and beautiful things, many of antiquarian interest, have not had partitions altered in any essential way. There are nine fireplaces, covered only in winter on account of draft from the un-dampened flues, and one fireplace is in the cellar - a rare feature indeed.

The succession of owners of Mr. Connelly's house is fairly traceable. In 1663 the home lot was occupied by John Marsh. He had married Anne, daughter of Governor John Webster, who died in 1661. After several generations of the Marsh family, maps of 1854 and 1860 give "Capt. E. Smith" as owner or occupant of the house. If this was Ephraim Smith, it accounts for the name C. W. May on the map of 1873, for Mehitable, daughter of Ephraim Smith, married Charles W. May, whose heirs deeded the place to James H. and John McGrath. From them Mr. Connelly's mother received it.

At the extreme north end of West Street are two eighteenth century

Some Old Houses of Hadley (cont.)

houses on the home lot of Lieutenant Samuel Smith, or of Thomas Coleman, or one of them on each lot; it is hard to conclude from the conflicting maps and records. In any case, they both came into the possession of the Reynolds family in mid-nineteenth century.

One of them, the smaller, stands out conspicuous in its graying paint, and is not lived in by its present owner, Mr. John Zabawski. At some time were removed a porch and two ells, in one of which was a broom factory; otherwise it has not been altered. The two chimneys are very massive at the third floor where the flues come together just under the ridgepole. Besides such usual features as corner posts, irregular width laths, fairly wide floor-boards, and sliding window shutters (now painted over), the house has a stairway wide enough for furniture to be carried up it, and one of the cupboards, a narrow horizontal cavity, is in an outside wall. To enter the rear door you step on -- yes -- gravestones! When granite replaced some marble stones in the cemetery, two were laid down here, one right side up with initials "E S" showing.

Over this rear door a big bell once hung, salvaged from the locomotive of a train wreck. Mischievous boys used to ring it at unseasonable hours to annoy the residents. Another anecdote told by Mr. Frank C. Reynolds, former owner of the house, concerns a dishpan full of coins discovered in a closet about 1918. His father, Francis S. Reynolds, had been in business with his own brother, Charles, until about 1913. With strange forgetfulness they left cash receipts to the amount of \$40 apiece in this curious safe (?) deposit.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are derived from the principles of relativity and the principles of quantum mechanics. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom, and the third part is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom.

Some Old Houses of Hadley (cont.)

The river comes much nearer this homestead lot than when four young unmarried men received small allotments in 1662, north of William Partrigg's, which was itself north of Samuel Smith's. The street was not a dead-end, for a "north highway to the woods" ran either through or beyond one of the eight-acre north lots which made this corner a strategic place for an inn. The present house of Mr. Reynolds, built about 1735, was the Bull's Head Tavern from 1838 to 1871. A photograph of about 1896 shows a front porch, now gone, a side porch, now partly cut off, and a long ell, of which the extension is now gone. Over this long ell was a dance-hall, not ripped out till 1913. This and other ball-rooms in town testify to the gayety that went on in Hadley despite its Puritan reputation. The fireplace in the front room is huge, its opening surrounded by molding, and because it is not midway in the length of the wall, there are two panels on the west end and one on the east. Lower panelling is on the south and west walls, and a cupboard on the east. In the cellar, floods have left silt sticking to the huge masonry arches under the front fireplace. Here there are oak beams between two layers of bricks, and these beams are so tough that the saw was bent which cut out a square, though this square was light in weight. Eighteenth century builders still clung to oak for many purposes, it seems. On the front of the house we see a doorway with pilasters and decorated frieze, the heads of the pilasters showing the same foliage-type design as that on the more noted doorway of the house on the Samuel Porter lot.

Some Old Houses of Hadley (cont.)

This house on the Samuel Porter lot, near the middle of the "quarter" north of the "middle highway", is the only house now standing in the town, besides the Porter-Phelps-Huntington house in North Hadley, that is noted outside this region. It is believed to have been built in 1713, and is the oldest house in Hadley. We find it pictured in at least two authoritative books on colonial dwellings, and it has been studied by the Historic American Buildings Survey. The McQueston sisters and brother, whose parents bought it in 1901 from owners only once removed from the family who had held it since the original homestead was occupied by Samuel Porter in 1663, are well accustomed to having strangers stop and ask if they may see the house.

Sylvester Judd, the historian, says he does not know who built it, but the family tradition has it that it was Samuel Porter, second, son of the Lieutenant of the name, who was one of the first settlers. Judd says that Eleazar Porter, probably the one who was the grandson of the second Samuel, states in his "Minutes" that the house was "new clapboarded and new glazed" in 1752. Judd inspected the house and records that its height between joints made it "quite respectable according to present notions" (that is, about 1854), and that "summers (summer beams) and other timber appear but are cased." Later alterations by the McQuestons have changed the interior somewhat, but the genuineness of its antiquity is everywhere evident. Very likely the small irregular panes of blown glass in the door are some of those put in when windows were "new glazed" in 1752. Judd speaks of the panelling by the fireplace in the south room, which was "new furnished" in 1768, and is distinctive because of the pilasters each side of the opening.

Some Old Houses of Hadley (cont.)

Shutters in this room are of the folding type, and the west wall, being bricked up between studs, has window seats and shelves in it. The corner cupboard has a "witches' cross" carved on each lower panel of its two doors, and inside it the paint, made of buttermilk and red clay, has never been disturbed. Court must have been held in this room from time to time for over a hundred and forty years, for the commission of Justice of the Peace was held in the Porter family from the settlement until 1855.

The stairway, with its hand-turned balusters and rail, is divided above the second story; that it continues to the attic is an unusual feature. It would be pleasant to believe, as one writer on Hadley declares, that hewn timbers in the attic were taken from the original house on the lot, thus linking it with the time "when the town was born".

What attracts the eye of the passer-by is the doorway. The doors have witches' crosses like those on the cupboard; fluted pilasters on each side of the doorway have a fern-like carving above the capitals. But the most striking feature is the "broken scroll pediment" over the doorway, running up to the window of the second story. Its two sweeping curves, which do not quite meet, each end in a carved rosette; there is ornamentation under them and across the top of the doorway below. This type of doorway is characteristic of the domestic architecture of the Connecticut River Valley. Similar examples appear in East Windsor, Connecticut, on the John Williams house in Deerfield, and preserved in the Hartford Athenaeum from an old house once in Newington Parish, Wethersfield. Remembering that

Some Old Houses of Hadley (cont.)

the settlers of Hadley came from Wethersfield and Windsor, this is accounted for. One authority on colonial architecture says that the Hadley doorway was copied from a design in the "Palladio Londiniensis". This is the only house described in this article which has a distinct "overhang", that is, a projection of the second story over the first. In this case it appears on the front and both ends, and also on the ends of the third story. On the front corners a pair of rounded corbels support the overhang. A series of tiny carvings, like teeth, runs under the gutters of the roof.

We could go on and tell again the story of the visit of General Burgoyne, after the surrender at Saratoga in 1777, when he was entertained in the house of Colonel Elisha Porter next door. Of this house only the ell remains. Or, reopen the controversy over the "Angel of Hadley", apropos of the existing portion of the 1795 house which replaced the refuge of General Coffe, the reputed deliverer of the town from Indians in 1675. These incidents which enliven the remote past have been treated of more than once, so we will be content with directing attention to these few houses on West Street lived in today, and so linking today with the three centuries of human life we are celebrating in Hadley in 1959.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1867. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

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Houses Outside the Stockade
by
Dr. James Huntington

As this ~~assignment~~ concerns the growth and settlement of Hadley "outside the stockade", it is of primary importance, even if it overlaps other articles, to clearly define just what we mean by this term. Obviously all that part of the original Hadley west of the river was outside, but of course will not enter into this narrative.

We know that the east portion of Hadley was settled by a few hardy pioneers from Connecticut who actually took up residence here in the late fall of 1659. However, we must realize that there was very little if any organization for several months after this. By the previous agreement made in Hartford, before coming to Hadley, every planter was to have a house lot of 8 acres. It was voted January 21, 1661, that each house lot should be "well fenced by April next" - each man doing his portion. The great street 20 rods wide extending from the river bank at the north to the brink of the river to the south was further protected by fences, posts and rails; also gates for there were originally highways extending through this wide street from east to west - three to the east, north, middle and south extending to the pine woods - the middle one extending also to the west was the present Russell Street. This fencing certainly was not regarded as adequate protection for when real hostility broke out with the Indians in 1676 palisades were erected some 8 feet in height. The town voted to do this February 11, 1676. This is Judd's description: "It was a palisade fence crossing the home lots, in the rear of the buildings, on both sides of

Houses Outside the Stockade (cont.)

the street and crossing the street some rods from each end. The two sides of the palisades were each almost a mile in length and the two ends were forty rods each. There were strong gates at the ends and at the highways on the sides". These are the highways above referred to. As there was little danger of an attack from the west, the meadow side, this fortification was not there as strongly made. Men might not make outlets for themselves or for cattle through this fortification. As the distance from east to west inside the stockade was only 40 rods and as the street with the Common measured 20 rods, this must have ~~cut~~ the the house lot inside the stockade to only 10 rods. Thus almost every man, to get into the rear of his house lot, had to go through a gate and cross the land of others to reach the rear of his own. This stockade must have been erected just in time, for in June, 1676, there was a real Indian attack on Hadley by a band of some 250 braves. One detachment attacked from the northeast. A small cannon was fired at the savages from a house at the north end of the town. With the discharge of this "great gun" the Indians all fled in terror thoroughly routed and pursued by the band of soldiers under the command of Major Talcott who had only recently arrived to garrison the town. No real attacks were made by the red men after this.

So much for the stockade. Four or five houses at the north end of the town were not included in this protection. Probably these were close to the stockade on the north highway extending towards the east. Also the house of John Russell, Sr., at the southeast end of the main street, was not included.

These five or six houses, however, were not the first dwellings outside the palisade for in 1661 a small house lot below the south highway that extended to the west towards the river, was reserved as a "ferry lot" and Joseph Kellogg built a house thereon. It must have been of respectable size for he was by agreement allowed to entertain travellers. Here he had a boat for horses and a canoe for persons. Also William Goodman probably had living rooms in the mill or perhaps a

Houses Outside the Stockade (cont.)

small cottage about 1671 some three miles north of the stockade, for we find that a house lot next to the mill was granted by the town. We know that there was a sort of outpost or garrison where two to four men were constantly on the lookout for the approach of hostile Indians. But the mill and whatever house existed were destroyed by Indians in 1677. The first really accredited settler north of the stockade was Joseph Smith (a cooper) who took over the mill rebuilt in 1678 or 1679 and built on the house lot adjoining. This part of the town now known as North Hadley was called the Mills or the Upper Mills until the 19th Century.

There is evidence that an attempt was made in 1674 to start a settlement in that part of Hadley which is now Sunderland. Whether it actually came to starting buildings we do not know. Anyway if it did, such structures were promptly destroyed by the Indians and no further attempt was made in this direction until 1714.

The first grant of land south of Mt. Holyoke was made in 1675 to Thomas Selden, "6 acres on the river at the mouth of Dry Brook."

With the proven security for the dwellings inside the stockade and the constant fear of the hostile Indians it seems very evident that the inhabitants of Hadley were loath to risk houses at any distance from this harbor of refuge. To be sure in 1715 Capt. Job Marsh built a house where the Church and Town Hall now stand at the corner of what may even then have been called Back Street, and the road leading into the pine woods. Undoubtedly a few other houses were built outside the palisades to the east and to the west but close enough so that retreat could easily be made inside the barrier in case of an emergency. We know that in 1720 there were 15 families living in what is now Russell Street, east of the stockade, and at that time there were 6 or 7 families on Back Street (now Middle Street) and 6 or 7 families living west of the stockade

Houses Outside the Stockade (cont.)

on that portion of the present Russell Street.

On January 25, 1720, the town of Hadley voted to lay out the land south of Mt. Holyoke. This move was due to the energy and foresight of six persons - Peter, William and Luke Montague, Chiliab Smith, Jr., John Preston and Ebenezer Marsh. At the turn of the 18th Century there was a feeling of unrest in this town of ours. The houses, secure within the stockade, were overcrowded. Too many families lived in a single dwelling. Thus John Preston married one of four sisters, each of whom brought her husband home to live under the paternal roof. The children of William Montague lived in the same house with their uncles, aunts and cousins, besides their parents and grandparents. This proposal to migrate to beyond the mountain met grave opposition and caused so much anxiety that in the spring of 1720 a day of fasting and prayer was appointed to implore Divine Blessing upon this hazardous undertaking."

The house lots south of the mountain were laid out in the spring of 1720. The work of clearing and fencing these home lots began. These hardy laborers still lived in the old part of Hadley, going home every Saturday to return to their labors Monday morning, bringing with them a week's supply of food to be supplemented by fresh meat and fish so easily obtained. One hundred and seventeen inhabitants of the town of Hadley were entitled to draw shares for this new settlement according to the assessed value of their property in the town - 3 1/2 acres for every pound of assessed estate. These new homes were slowly occupied on account of natural reluctance to leave the protection of the stockade, the underlying fear of the Redmen.

Peter Montague's home was probably not completed in 1720; John Preston's house was started in 1721. In spite of signs of another Indian uprising in 1722

Houses Outside the Stockade (cont.)

more house lots were laid out south of the mountain but because of the definite outbreak of hostilities, these early settlers returned to the dwellings near or inside the stockade. It was not until 1725 that John Preston finished his house the second to be erected in that part of the town. It was not until 1727 that active settlement was consummated. But within five years forty families were living south of the mountain. However, Indian depredations in this region continued on a minor scale until 1757.

On March 4, 1700, Hadley voted that 3 miles and one quarter east of the meeting house, and from the north side of Mt. Holyoke to Fort River, should be common land forever. That the tract east of this should be laid out in three divisions. The first two were to be for home lots, the third for pasture. Because of the ever recurring Indian wars and raids, no attempt was made to settle any of these lands east of the ^{very} shadow of the stockade in Hadley. To be sure, one Foote of Hatfield by tradition made an attempt to live by fishing and hunting in a shanty ~~in~~ the east part of what is now Amherst, a little north of the East Parish Meeting House. He soon gave it up but that part of the town was known for many years as "Foote folly swamp". About 1719 a squatter by the name of Peter Fomo lived two miles east of the stockade in Pine Plain. He acted as shepherd for the flocks pastured nearby. His hut was well fenced and he raised crops and sold huckleberries. We have a record of him as late as 1757 when he removed to Granby. Judd states that settlement in the 3rd precinct ~~in 1724~~ now Amherst, may ~~not~~ have begun as early as 1727. The first real record that we have is the vote taken in Hadley in 1730 to lay out an acre of land for a cemetery for the dwellers in the east portion of the town. In 1731 there is a record of the settlers in that portion of the town 18 in number. This region was recognized as the 3rd Precinct in 1734, the year David Parsons was secured as the first pastor. There is no record and it is impossible to state with any

Houses Outside the Stockade (cont.)

accuracy where these 18 lived. We do know, however, that the Meeting House was on the hill where the Amherst College buildings now are and presumably the earliest houses were in fairly close proximity. A map of Amherst in 1770 with the names of the householders attached is the first real proof we have of the land owners. Between 1731 and 1738 fourteen more settlers arrived and in the next 6 years 34 were added. From 1745 to 1763 sixty-nine joined the settlement, so by this time there were more houses in Amherst than in the original town of Hadley. While it certainly was not the first house by any means built within the limits of the town, the Holtwood house on Amity Street now owned by Mason Dickinson, is known to have been built in 1745. The Stockbridge house under the shadow of the University of Massachusetts, according to some authorities, may be a bit older. The Strong house on Amity Street, the home of Amherst Historical Society, was built in 1746.

Belchertown was settled about the same time as Amherst. In October and November, 1727, this region was plotted on a chart by Col. Timothy Dwight of Northampton. In 1731 several families from Northampton, Hadley and Hatfield settled in the town then called Cold Spring. Judd states that Aaron Lyman was licensed as an innkeeper there in 1728 but Holland gives July, 1731, as the date of Lyman's arrival with the others from the above-mentioned towns.

The growth of Hadley north of the stockade was very slow, probably because of its close proximity to the river - the highway for scouting Indians. There is a record of three small houses being built along Mill Brook by 1731. However, the first substantial house built north of the stockade was that of Moses Porter in Forty Acres in 1752 - the present Porter-Phelps-Huntington Historical House Museum. Moses Porter married in 1746 Elizabeth Pitkin of Hartford and brought her back to his father's house - undoubtedly the one built by his grandfather

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The 19th century was a time of great change, with the Civil War and the Reconstruction era shaping the nation's future. The 20th century has been a period of significant progress, with the United States becoming a world superpower and a leader in science and technology. The challenges of the future are many, but the spirit of innovation and the pursuit of the American dream remain the driving forces of the nation's history.

Houses Outside the Stockade (cont.)

Samuel, on West Street, now owned by the McQueston family. The house was overcrowded as were most of the houses on the broad street. But his father and mother were still living and occupied the house; probably his Uncle Eleazer and his family. It was because his wife Elizabeth could not stand this overcrowded abode that ^{she} persuaded him to build on the next lot north of his parental home. But even then there were too many Porters for Elizabeth (50 years later this part of Hadley was referred to in my great-great-grandmother's diary as 'Porter Plain') and Moses again was persuaded to move by his sensitive spouse. This time he would get far enough away, so in spite of possible Indian raids he prepared to build on the Porter property to the north and he chose the present site on the Forty Acres tract, and some 500 acres surrounding it. He sold his father's house on the broad street of Old Hadley to his cousin Eleazer, Jr., who had just graduated from Yale, and a year or two later, the house that he had newly erected. The roof tree was raised on the house on Forty Acres late in the spring of 1752 and the family moved from the populous village to the lonely house on the river 2 miles to the north.

One of the earliest to build north of the mansions was Joseph Alexander. On December 12, 1766, there is the record of the birth of his son Eliakim, so the house was built before that. Faxon Deane lived in one of the houses near the Mill. This was bought by Benjamin Smith who sold it in 1784 to Charles Phelps of Forty Acres, who seems to have had an avid appetite for real estate. I have the deed in which this purchase is described: "dwelling house and shop adjoining near the grist mill built and formerly owned by Faxon Deane". He must have settled in Hadley by 1766 at the latest for in that year his daughter Olive is recorded as born in Hadley. Judd gives the dwellers in the Upper Mills in 1770 as John Acers, Charles Phelps, Timothy Hammond, Daniel Leonard, Daniel

Houses Outside the Stockade (cont.)

Worthington, Joseph Alexander, Benjamin Smith, Faxon Deane, Caleb Bartlett, Elisha Smith 2nd, Elisha Smith 3rd, John Smith and Aaron Goodrich. Judd notes that in that year there were no inhabitants at Plainville, none in the Sunderland Road north of Caleb Bartlett's house and none between Charles Phelps House and Back Street.

In 1774 the two houses in what is now known as East Hadley or Plainville were built, one by Joseph Nash and the other by his brother-in-law, Nehemiah Gaylord. This house built by Gaylord was purchased later by Nash and the present brick portion was added in the 1840's. Just where the original Nash house was built we do not know but evidently it was in fairly close proximity. An entry in our ancestral diary reads: "Sunday, Sept. 11, 1774, in the afternoon Mama and I rode up to see some new neighbors above us, Gaylords and Nashes."

Also in 1774 a house was built at the foot of Mt. Warner by Charles Phelps, on land owned by him, for Samuel Need. In 1786 George Hubbard, who came to Hadley in 1780, built a house near the Mill on the left hand side going north on what had now become the Main Highway through that part of the town. The next house to be built was that of Stephen Belden on the lot where now stands the house of Arthur Howe. Benjamin Smith built just north of this a large house. This was later a hotel and after it was taken down in 1826 the famous Thaddeus Smith Tavern was built on the site - the signboard of which is now in the room of the North Hadley Library. Samuel Ferguson sold half of his dwelling with land surrounding to Charles Phelps in 1784. This house is described in the deed as on the east side of Sunderland Road, bounded by the Mill Pond. In the same month he bought from Horace Day half of a dwelling house, barn and land bounded by land owned by the School on the south, east by the Mill Pond, west by land leading to School meadows and north on School land, near the grist mill. In November, 1783, a cottage was built by Charles Phelps at the edge of the woods opposite his

Houses Outside the Stockade (cont.)

mansion for George and Mary Andries, Hessians who worked for Phelps.

In 1785 or 1786 Daniel Russell built a house some mile and a half north of Stephen Belding's. William Montague owned a house even further north. This was built in 1786.

In the census for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts made in 1790 it gives in the town of Hadley 133 heads of families. We find 24 of these living north of Charles Phelps, 2 living north of William Montague. From notes made in 1897 by R. M. Montague is this statement: "In 1797 there were but 5 houses north of the lot where the Church now stands." This would tend to prove that several families lived in a single house and also that most of the houses in this part of the town were centered around the mill and on the outskirts toward Amherst. Mrs. Smith, Arthur Howe's sister, in notes made in 1919 gives the number of homesteads in the Upper Mills in 1797 as 13 including Charles Phelps but not George Andries. The houses of Josiah Nash and Nehemiah Gaylord are not included.

Capt. John Lyman and his son Zado were the first settlers in Hockanum. They came from Northampton after their house was destroyed by fire in 1742, probably 1744.

So much for the settlement and growth of the outlying portion of Hadley. Now let us look at the growth of the original portion of the town. Lots were laid out to the east as early as 1684 but Judd states that because of the Indian War "No man would build outside the fortification." Some building was begun in 1699 but again rumors of Indian hostilities prevented any house outside the stockade being occupied. Judd states that in 1700 there probably were 70 families and they all lived on the broad street and the highway to the north

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

THE first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus.

He sailed from Spain in 1492, and discovered the island of San Salvador.

He then sailed on to the mainland, and discovered the Gulf of Mexico.

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Houses Outside the Stockade (cont.)

extending east towards the Pine Woods. Besides these was the miller living three miles north. There were a few houses just outside the stockade, such as the Ferry House. Back Street, the present Middle Street, was laid out 20 rods wide originally and all the houses were on the east side. In 1773 the town narrowed the street and sold the land on the west side thus obtained to the owners of the adjoining lands on West Street. Only 6 or 7 families lived on Back Street in 1720.

Probably about the same time as Back Street was built upon, the Bay Road section of Hadley was being occupied for it was of an ever-increasing importance as the highway leading to the south and east on this side of the river. Certainly there are houses now standing that bear all the evidence of fairly early 18th Century construction. Certainly by 1772 when the luxurious Ben Smith Tavern was built on the corner of Back Street and the Bay Road this thoroughfare was a most important feature of the town.

In the early years of the 19th Century the growth of Hadley was very slow and it is hard to tell just when the present roads were added. The Hatfield bridge was built in 1807 and undoubtedly the present Huntington Road was laid out at that time, if not before. In 1816 Charles Phelps built his substantial mansion, now the Phelps Farm on River Road. Dan Huntington, ~~who~~ came to live in Hadley and occupy the mansion which later his wife inherited. Two of his sons built on the acres owned by their grandfather, Charles Phelps. Theophilus built just north of the Mansion, later bought by Will Comins. Theodore built north of Coleman's Brook the house now owned by Louis Klimoski. Later Theodore moved to Huntington Road. That house was destroyed by fire and the house on that site is owned by Stanley Zygmunt. Just when East Street was laid out I am not clear, but from the number of houses on the map of 1860 it probably was early in the 19th Century. Until the last decades of the 19th

Houses Outside the Stockade (cont.)

Century there were only three houses on Huntington Road. In fact there were hardly more than that in 1950. The same might be said of Rocky Hill Road where now a half a hundred houses stand. In fact, especially with the advent of the super-highway of Route 116 this bids fair to be the most thickly populated part of this grand old town of Hadley.

THE BEN SMITH TAVERN

by Fanny G. Allen

A person traveling today between Boston and Albany, by land, would easily cover the distance in half a day. One hundred and eighty years ago he might have made one of his necessary overnight stops at the newly-built "Ben Smith Tavern" at the corner of Bay Road and South Middle Street in Hadley. It would not then have been known by that name as the builder was Major John Smith. The approximate date of building was 1774.

Major Smith kept a "public house", and as was customary in those days, sold liquor at the bar, but during his reign as landlord there is said to have been a temperence awakening known as the "Washington movement", in which he sympathized to the extent of banishing liquor from his house. He was told by everyone that he could not successfully keep a public house without selling liquor, but the contrary proved to be true, for his business was prosperous.

In the early 1800's he sold the house to Benjamin Smith of North Hadley, who "entertained" travelers in it for a number of years, and his name is the one adopted for its permanent one. The builder's name was disregarded, his connection with the place evidently having been considered too transient. During these years the stages which ran from Boston to Albany and also those which ran down the river to Hartford, always stopped there. When

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST
BY
JOHN BURNET
OF THE SOCIETY OF THE APOSTOLICAL APOSTLES
IN THE CITY OF LONDON
IN THE YEAR 1643
LONDON
Printed by I. B. at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church, in the County of Middlesex.
1643

Mary Lyon was making plans for a seminary at South Hadley she occasionally spent a few hours or a night in this tavern. A cattle-driver from Belchertown named Bartlett, well known in his time, often stopped in it on trips between Belchertown and Albany. At times the house was full of river boatmen.

In the late 1820's George Allen came from Enfield, Connecticut, to teach in the red brick schoolhouse on Bay Road. He boarded at the tavern nearby and married one of the landlord's daughters. A modern young woman has somewhat irreverently suggested that it was "cheaper than paying board", but George returned to his former home in Enfield with his wife and it is a matter of record that he subsequently loaned money to his tavern-keeping father-in-law. So the possibility of a romantic rather than a practical interest cannot be entirely eliminated.

Ben Smith kept the place only a few more years and sold it in 1832 to an Augustus Smith of Westfield, who kept it until 1837. Then George Allen purchased it and returned from Enfield to make his home there. He altered the inside arrangement of it somewhat by taking down the large chimneys and adding the two front rooms, over which is the long hall, occasionally used as a dance hall in those years. The hall had a "spring floor", the "spring" being made by supporting timbers underneath meeting at the center and extending outward to the sides at a lower point, an inverted V. The floor still springs, one hundred and twenty years later. Many visitors being shown through the place over the years have expressed alarm at the shaking and quivering of

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this floor but it has never let anyone down.

In January of 1843 the Council which assembled to examine and ordain the Reverend Mr. Martin met in this hall, and a famous dinner was served to the ministers and delegates in the large tavern dining room in the northeastern part of the house. During the summer of 1844 a muster was held on West Street common and the house overflowed with guests. In 1848 the tavern was closed to the general public and has since been a private dwelling, all eighteen rooms of it. By this time George Allen had lost his first wife and had married another Smith, not related to the daughter of Benjamin. This kept the name Smith connected with the house as it had been from the beginning. Two of their daughters were born, lived their entire lives and died in it, and a granddaughter continued to own it until 1928, when it was purchased by Miss Elsie Leonard, then purchasing agent at a neighboring college. Yes, it was SMITH. Miss Leonard sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Logan, who now reside there. It was in the possession of the Allen family for ninety years and has been a residence for one hundred and ten years of its existence - a tavern about seventy-four years.

After it ceased to be a tavern in 1848, many meetings were held in the dance hall, of a religious or judicial nature, committees or "hearings". Until fairly recent times there was a "corn-house" attached to the long ell and a large barn stood at right angles to this at the east end. It was a fine setup for a fire, which fortunately never occurred, even when the place was struck by lightning around 1885. The bolt ran the length of the

and that it was never for any one else.

In January of 1911 the Council which was called to examine

and confirm the accounts of the Council in this matter, and a large

number was called to a conference and delegates in the large

meeting which was held in the neighborhood of the house. During

the summer of 1911 a mission was held on West Street corner and the

house was destroyed with great loss. In 1911 the house was closed to

the general public and was used as a private dwelling, all

eleven rooms of it. It was then known as the house of the

family and was occupied by the family, not related to the family of

the family. This house was connected with the house as

it had been from the beginning. Two of their daughters were born

lived in the house from 1880 to 1911, and a grandson who

continued to own it until 1911, when it was purchased by the family

and was then known as the house of the family. The

it was then known as the house of the family. The house was

who now reside there. It was in the possession of the family

family for many years and has been a residence for one hundred

and two years of the existence - a family about seventy-five years.

After it ceased to be a family in 1911, any further work

held in the house, on a religious or political basis,

remained as "private". In 1911 the house was

a "one-family" house and to the family and was a house of the

at that time to this day and end. It was a fine building

a fine, which is unfortunately never occupied, even when the house

closed by the family around 1911. The house was the house of the

dance hall ceiling which kept the evidence in a dark brown crack the length of it, and went down the front stairs, through three first floor rooms and out by way of an open door on the north side.

The building has been modernized somewhat of course for comfortable living, but on the whole has been changed very little. The built-in bar which served the tavern has been such in name only for many years but remains in its original state. The counter, shelves and little wooden money drawers with their handmade wooden knobs for handles, furnished a fine setting for children playing store. In fact, as late as the early 1900's, one of the inhabitants at that time, when a freshman at college, was somewhat puzzled by the facial expressions of amazement which resulted from her casual references to the "bar-room" as part of her accepted surroundings. The name was kept as a natural way to distinguish that room from others.

One other interesting feature of the place is the old well under the kitchen floor. Until the town water supply system furnished the inhabitants of Hadley with fine running water from Mount Holyoke, a pump in the kitchen supplied the inhabitants of the tavern with pure cold water from this well. A square of flooring could be raised so that a pail might be lowered into the water for the purpose of preserving meat and butter - a not-too-convenient predecessor of the modern refrigerator. In winter the large old tavern dining room furnished a walk-in deepfreeze for all kinds of food, the "family" dining room of the inn days remaining such. A large cistern outside the kitchen door gathered

rain water for many household uses. Two small boys of the neighborhood were once playing by this cistern and the curiosity of one prompted him to lean too far over. The other timidly knocked on the kitchen door and politely waited for it to be opened before announcing that his companion was "in the cistern." Fortunately the knock was answered promptly and the life was saved.

Many tales doubtless could have been told by residents and transients who have known the place but there is no record of ghosts, except in the sense of Longfellow's "The houses wherein men have lived and died are haunted houses." The heavy beams and timbers and the solid foundation have outlasted several generations of human beings and are apparently good for a few more.

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Many tales of this kind could have been told by residents and transients who have known the place but there is no record of ghosts, except in the sense of "ghost-fellows" the houses wherein men have lived and died are haunted houses. The heavy beams and timbers and the solid foundation have outlasted several generations of human beings and are apparently good for a few more.

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